URDU SCRIPT
THROUGH
ENGLISH

ABDUL GHAFFAR MUDHOLI

JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA
Jamia Nagar, New Delhi -110025

URDŪ SCRIPT THROUGH ENGLISH

ABDUL GHAFFAR MUDHOLI

Urdu Correspondence Course
JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA
Jamianagar New Delhi-110025

ABOUT WRITING

1. English is written from the left to the right direction, whereas Urdu is written from the right to the left .

2. There are two ways of inscribing Urdu letter patterns. One way is to inscribe the letter-pattern completely and the other way is to inscribe it partially, depending upon the position the letter occupies in the word-pattern. Except in case of twelve letters (to be discussed later) which are always inscribed completely, partial letter-patterns are used for all the rest whenever they occupy the initial or the medial position in the word-pattern. Whenever a letter occupies the final position in a word-pattern the complete letter-pattern is inscribed.

3. When a part of a letter is combined with another to form a word, its connected form sometimes acquires different forms; but there is no need of going into its details. The formation of Urdu script is such that these connected forms are quite perceptible while written in combined forms. A little awareness of this practice at the initial stage will be sufficient.

4. In one of the pages of the guide, we have described how the Urdu letters are inscribed with various pen strokes, top to bottom, from left to right, and from right to left strokes.

5. In Urdu the calligraphic pattern of a letter, its bold and light face, depends upon the edge-point of the quill or the reed-pen and the way it is held. The use of fountain-pens have made the quill or read pens obsolete, but holding of the pen can still help a long way. While scribing English you use your nib slightly turned to the right. This way the formation of letters would tend to be proper and correct.

The Alphabets

ا

ب پ ت ٹ ث

ج چ ح خ

د ڈ ذ

ر ڑ ز ژ

س ش ص ض

ط ظ ع غ

ف ق ک گ

ل م ن و

ہ ی ے ء

بھ پھ تھ ٹھ

جھ چھ دھ ڈھ ڑھ

کھ گھ لھ مھ نھ

1	۱
2	۲
3	۳
4	۴
5	۵
6	۶
7	۷
8	۸
9	۹
0	۰

Names of Urdu alphabets and vowel signs

We have given only the sounds of the alphabets in the 'Rahnuma' (Primer) e g. A = ا ; B= ب ; P= پ etc. Similarly, we have given the vowel equivalents e.g I= ـِ ; U= ـُ ; ay=ے etc. But here we are giving their names so that the similar sounds may distinctly be understood by their names e.g. S= س (1) ; ث (2) ; ص (3) where 1 is called 'Seen'; 2 is called 'Say'; 3 is called 'Suad' (2 is pronounced as 'TH' as in Three).

Name		Sound		Name		Sound	
Re	رے	=R	ر	Alif	الف	=A	ا
Re (Americanised)	ڑے	=Ṛ	ڑ	Be	بے	=B	ب
Ze	زے	=Z	ز	Pe	پے	=P	پ
ZHe (French)	ژے	=ZH	ژ	Te (French)	تے	=T	ت
Seen	سین	=S	س	Te	ٹے	=Ṭ	ٹ
Shin	شین	=SH	ش	Se	ثے	=S̤	ث
Sad	صاد	=Ṣ	ص	Jeem	جیم	=J	ج
Zad	ضاد	=Ẓ	ض	Che	چے	=CH	چ
Toe (French)	طوے	=T̤	ط	He	حے	=Ḥ	ح
Zoe	ظوے	=Z̤	ظ	Khe	خے	=KH	خ
Aen	عین	=ʿA	ع	Dal (d soft)	دال	=TH	د
Ghaen	غین	=Gh	غ	Dal	ڈال	=Ḍ	ڈ
Fe	فے	=F	ف	Zal	ذال	=Z̲	ذ

Noon	نون	=N	ن	Qaf	قاف	=Q	ق
Vao	واو	=O	و	Kaf	کاف	=K	ک
chhotee 'he'	ہے	=h	ہ	Gaf	گاف	=G	گ
ye	یے	=e	ی ے	Lam	لام	=L	ل
Hamza	ہمزہ	= ٔ	ء ، ئ	Meem	میم	=M	م

Instructions

The instructions about signs adopted in this book are approved and accepted by 'Majlis Khat Kitabat Course', and these are being used since then in the Jamia Millia Islamia.

Signs

Sign	Name in English		Name in Urdu
a	Zabar (ـَ	زبر (اس کے استعمال کی ضرورت نہیں)	
ā	Harfe Illat	ا	حرف علت
i	Zer	ـِ	زیر
ī	Yaye Maroof	ی یـ	یائے معروف
e	Yaye Majhool	ے یـ	یائے مجہول
ae	Yaye Leen	ئے یٔـ	یائے لین
u	Pesh	ـُ	پیش
ū	Vao Maroof	وٗ	واو معروف
o	Vao Majhool	و	واو مجہول
au	Vao Leen	وَ	واو لین
n	Noon Ghunna	ں نٖ	نون غنہ
	Tashdeed	ـّ	تشدید

1 خواب e.g. Khwab= و Milvan Vao ملواں واو

2. پیار e.g. Pyar= یٖ Milvan Ye ملواں ی

The Groups of letters according to Pen-strokes.

(i) First Category

Urdu alphabets can broadly be divided into seven letter patterns as given here. It would be convenient to inscribe them in the given order.

l	k	s	d	j	b	a
ل	ک	س	د	ج	ب	ا
ن	گ	ش	ڈ	چ	پ	م
ق		ص	ذ	ح	ت	ط
ہ		ض	ر	خ	ٹ	ظ
ی			ڑ	ع	ث	
			ز	غ	ف	
			ژ			
			ء			
			و			

THE GROUPS OF LETTERS ACCORDING TO THE PEN STROKES

Urdu alphabets can also be grouped into three groups according to the stroke of pen required while inscribing them. These groups are shown alongside. Inscribe them this way for better results.

1 The letters which are inscribed with a top to bottom strokes :—

ا ط ظ م

2. The letters which are inscribed with a right to left stroke :—

3. The letters which are inscribed with a left to right stroke :—

WRITE THE WORDS IN THIS ORDER

While writing the words, try to write as much as you can without lifting the hand. Put the marks after words. For Example, in writing Basant بسنت write سب First, then put the marks as one dot of ب This mark of ٗ and two dots of ت
See some more examples, as:—

Sixth Stroke	Fifth Stroke	Fourth Stroke	Third Stroke	Second Stroke	Fisrt Stroke	URDU Word
				بس	لس	بس
		بٹن	بٹن	بن	من	بٹن
			شلجم	شلحم	سلحم	شلجم
	تن	تن	ں	بر	ر	برتن
		بھگت	بھگب	بھلب	بھلب	بھگت

ج چ ح خ م

When these letters are used in the middle or at the end of a word, then these are written below, such as

ج	سجاوٹ	سجن	حج
چ	بچا	کھچڑی	بیچ
ح	محل	محلہ	ملاح
خ	مخمل	کمخاب	بطخ
م	چمن	نمک	قلم

FIRST GROUP OF LETTERS

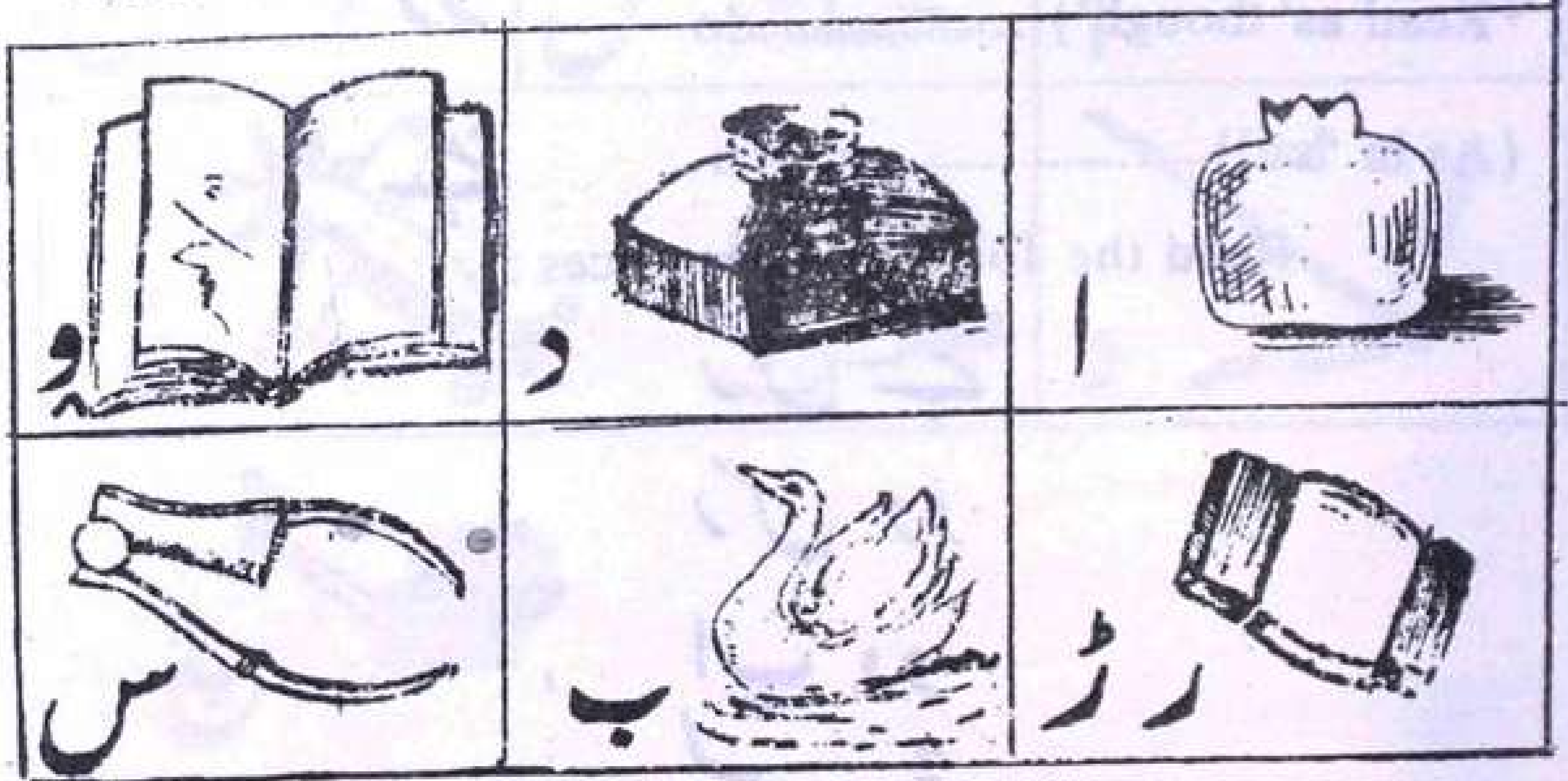
In Urdu and in English, the letters are pronounced in two ways. The first is by its name ; such as :

English	Urdu
a = ae	alif =
b = bee	be =

The second way to pronounce is by its sound ; such as the sound of 'a' in the first letter of the word 'alarm'. Similarly the sound of 'b' in the first letter of the word 'bus'.

In this primer, the phonetic way has been adopted

English Example	English Sound (Symbol)	Roman Transcription	Sound of the Alphabet	Urdu Sound (Symbol)	Part Pattern of the Urdu Letter
AGAIN	A	Anār	Aa	ا	
RUBBER	R	Ṛabar	Ra	ر	
THERE	TH	Davāt	Da	د	
VERB	V	Varaq	Va	و	
(Americanised pronounciation)	R	Jāṛā	Ra	ڑ	
BIRD	B	Battakh	Ba	ب	بـ
SUN	S	Saroṭa	Sa	س	سـ

و	د	ا
س	ب	ر ڑ

PRACTICE IN TWO-LETTER WORDS

The letters are pronounced according to the vowels attached to them. However, when there is no vowel mark over an initial or medial form of a word the vowel sound (zabar) 'a' is presumed to be there, but when this vowel mark is not inscribed over the last letter or the syllable, the letter-sound is stationary or inert. In Roman script 'a' is always used in place of (zabar). Therefore while uttering the sounds of two letters of Urdu given below pronounce the complete word, such as :

R(a + b(a)= Rab = رب = ر ب

Presuming (zabar) 'a' to be over the first letter. You would pronounce it as you pronounce the English word... rub. Now read and write the following words

In the following sentences words 'do' and 'hai' are used. To read these simple sentences learn to read 'do' and 'hai' given below. (The analysis of these words ... 'do' and 'hai' will be done later. For the time being try to remember the word-patterns).

(Read as' though')....................do دو

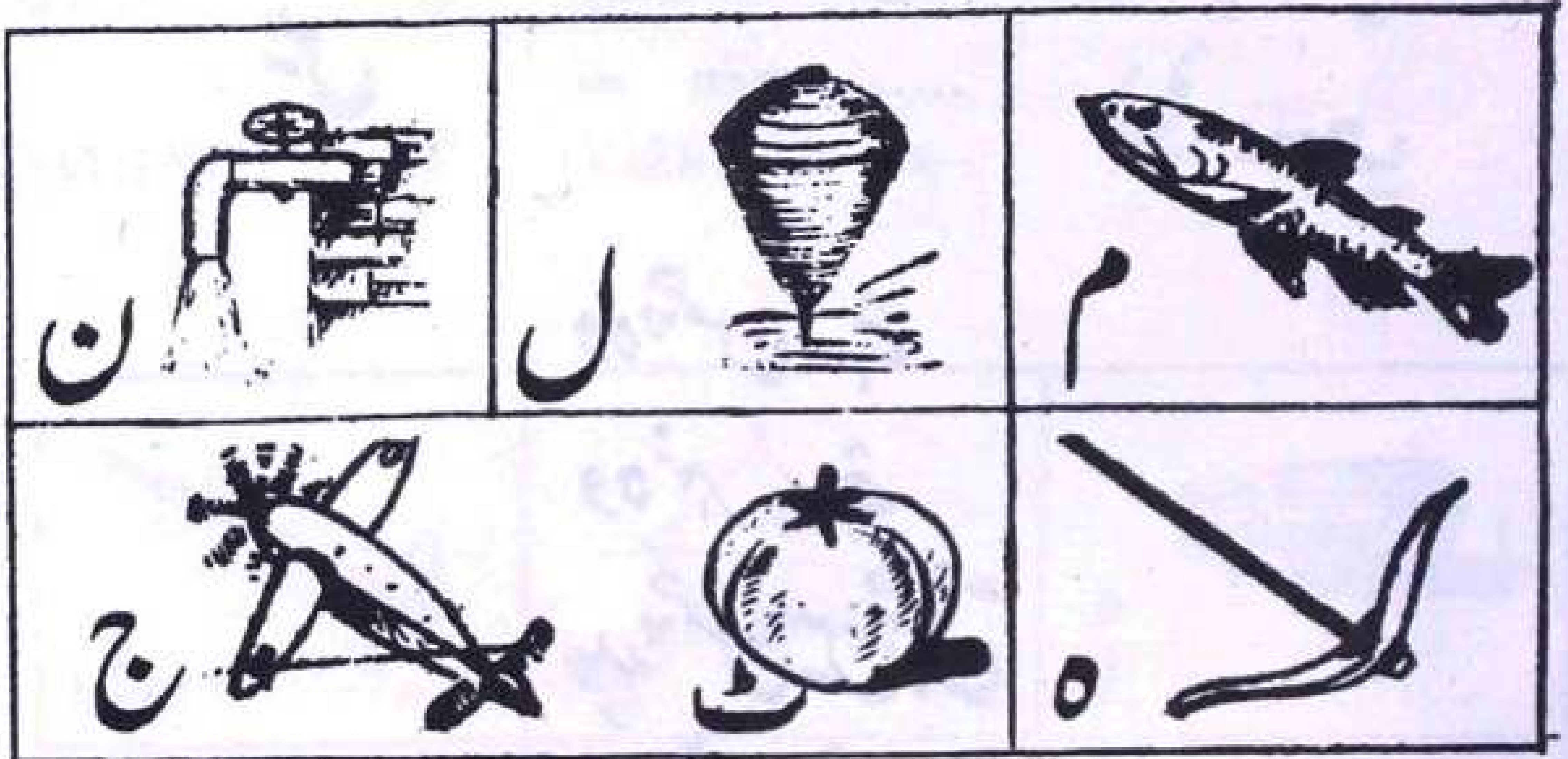
(As in 'hai').................................hai ہے

Read the following sentences :

SECOND GROUP OF LETTERS

The method and the principles are the same as given on page

English Example	English Sound (Symbol)	Roman Trans-cription	Sound of the Alphabet	Urdu Sound (Symbol)	Part Pattern of the Urdu Letter
MUCH	M	Machhli	Ma	م	مـ
LUCK	L	Lat-tu	La	ل	لـ
NUT	N	Nal	Na	ن	نـ
HUT	H	Hal	Ha	ہ	ہـ
TUB	T	Tamatar	Ta	ٹ	ٹـ
JUG	J	Jahaz	Ja	ج	جـ
CHURCH	Ch	Charkha	Cha	چ	چـ

ن	ل	م
ج	ط	ہ

PRACTICE IN THREE-LETTER WORDS

The methods and the principles are the same as given on the pages 9 & 11

ba ta n(a) = batan
ba da n(a) = badan

ب ٹ ن = بٹن

Now read and write :

بٹن چمن بدن

بدر امر نہر

In the following sentences a new word 'men' (میں) is introduced which you have not read as yet. But in reading the sentences, read here in this lesson 'men'. The description and analysis of 'men' (میں) will be given in the next following lessons.

Read 'Men' (n) nasalized :

.........men = میں

Read :

وہ چمن ہے

وہ نہر ہے

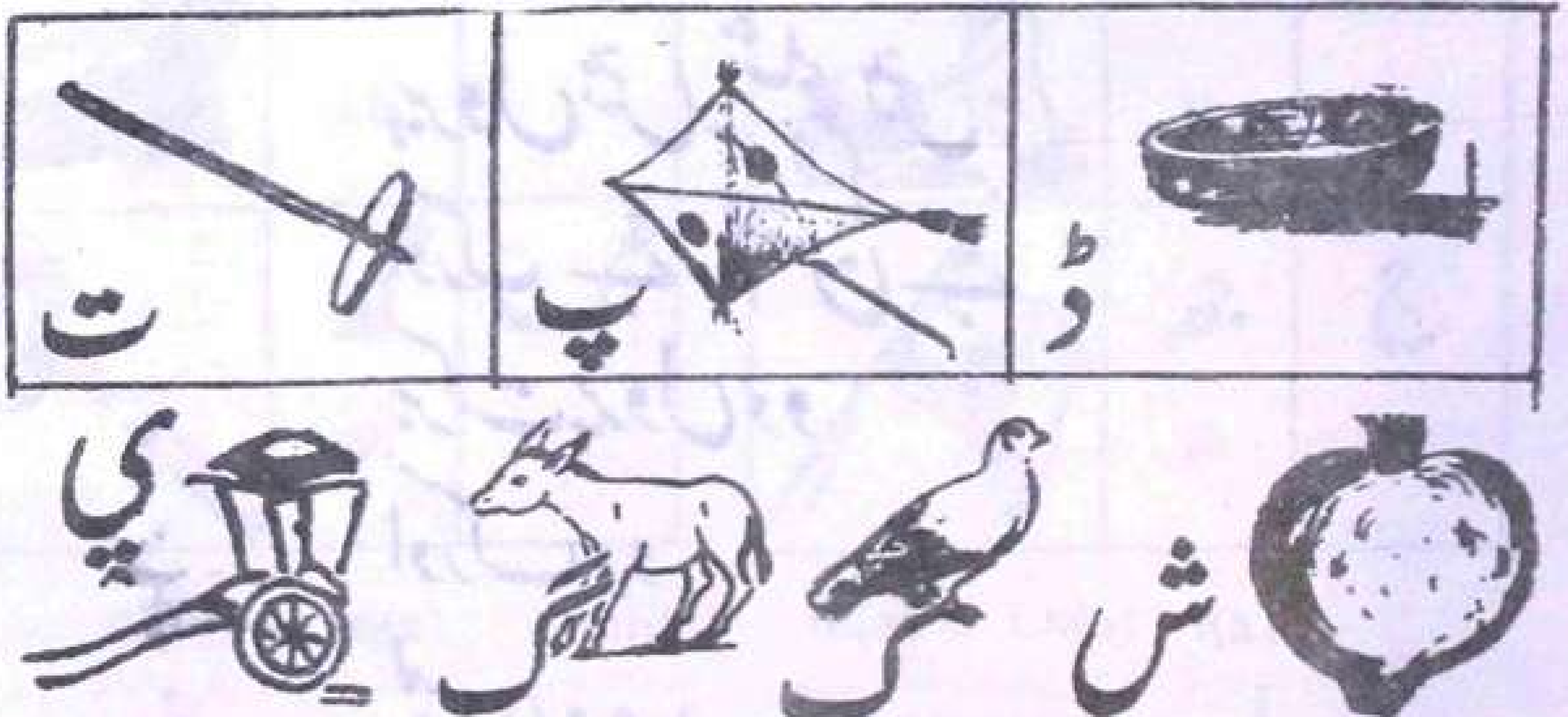
بدر چمن میں ٹہل

وہ مٹر ہے

مٹر دو

THIRD GROUP OF LETTERS

The way of reading the letter is the same as given earlier on pages 8 & 11

English Example	English Sound (Symbol)	Roman Transcription	Sound of the Urdu Alphabet	Urdu Sound (Symbol)	Part Pattern of the Urdu Letter
DUST	D	Daliā	Da	ڈ	
PUNCH	P	Patang	Pa	پ	پ
FRENCH(T)	(T)	Takli	Ta	ت	ت
SHUT	SH	Shaljam	Sha	ش	شـ
CUT	K,C	Kabūtar	Ka	ک	کـ
GUN	G	Gad-ha	Ga	گ	گـ
YOUNG	Y	Yakka	Ya	ی	یـ

PRACTICE IN FOUR-LETTER GROUP

The last letter of every syllable in four lettered words of two syllables will be inert or stationary ; such as :

a d = ad   ا د = اد

ra k = rak   ر ک = رک

Then putting together. the word becomes :

= adrak = ادرک =

Read and write :

پرول   ململ   برتن

ادرک   لہسن   شلجم

In the following sentences word 'hain' is used. For the time being, try to remember its word-pattern and read the sentences.

As in   Hain   ہیں

پرول ہیں۔ شلجم ہیں

ادرک ہے۔ لہسن ہے

برکت پرول دو

ادرک دو

لہسن دو

FOURTH GROUP OF LETTERS

In Urdu, there are no separate letters for aspirated sounds. The composition of these sounds is formed by using (ھ) the so-called two-eyed symbol with the letters which you have already learnt, such as :

As the sound of the first letter in this illustration	New letters	Learnt letters	As the sound of the first letter in this illustration	New Letters	Learnt Letters
	چھ chh	چ		بھ bh	ب
	دھ dh	د		پھ ph	پ
	ڈھ dh rh	ڈ		تھ th	ت
	کھ kh	ک		ٹھ th	ٹ
	گھ gh	گ		جھ jh	ج

nh(a)	n(a)	mh(a)	m(a)	Lh(a)	l(a)
نھ	ن	مھ	م	لھ	ل

Practice In Aspirated Sound Letters

Read and write :

In reading the following sentences, words 'ka' and 'ko' are used. To help you to read these simple 'ka' and 'ko' are given below. Learn their word-patterns :

As in (ca)lm	ka =	کا
As in (co)operation	ko =	کو

یہ گھر ہے

بھگت کا گھر ہے

کھٹ کھٹ کر

بھگت یہ بیٹھ بدر

گھر میں کھرل ہے

چھڑ ہے

گھن ہے

پھل ہیں

بدر کو پھل دو

In English there are only three aspirated sounds :

1. Initial P as in Poor Phoor
2. Initial T ,, ,, Top Thop
3. Initial (K ,, ,, Kid Khid
   (C ,, ,, Cat Khat
   (Pronunciation)

The Way to Take Urdu Dictation

While learning to take dictations in Urdu the following points should be given proper consideration :

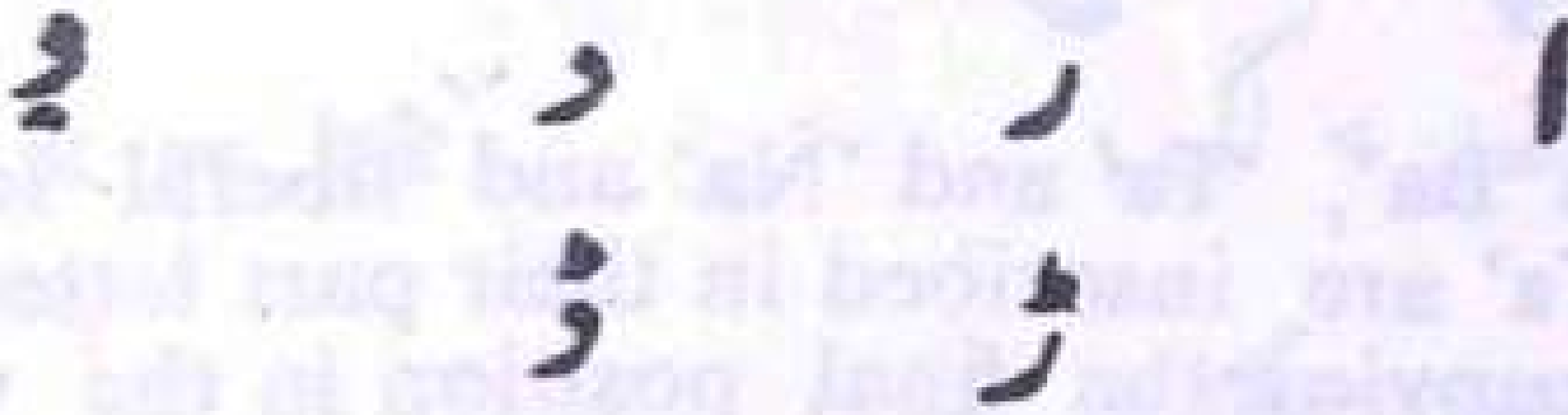
(a) While scribing the word, which of the letters are to be inscribed in part and which one in their complete forms ; and,

(b) Which of the letters are to be inscribed jointly and which one separately ?

Two working principles can help you to solve these problems These working principles have been formulated by dividing the letters into two groups ——Say, one is a conservatives' group and the other, a liberals' group. Both the groups have two characteristics and differ—almost run counter to each other—in terms of these charecteristics.

The Working Principle for The Conservatives' Group

The following letters belong to Conservative group.

(i) The conservative letters are always inscribed in their complete letter pattern.

(ii) The conservative letters join the preceeding letters but never the succeeding ones ; e. g. :

The letters 'Ra' and 'Da' are conservative letters. Both are inscribed in their complete forms 'Ra' joins its preceeding letter 'Ga'. 'Da' does not join the preceeding letter 'Ra' because 'Ra' will not join it nor it joins the succeeding letter 'Na' ——because it can not join a succeeding letter. Identify these principles for the other two words yourself.

The Working Principles for the Liberals' Group

The following letters belong to the liberal group :

(i) The liberal letters are always inscribed in their part letter-pattern except when they occupyt he final-position in the syllable or the word pattern ; they are then inscribed in their complete letter-pattern forms

(ii) The liberal letters join both the preceeding as well as the succeeding letters, e. g.

The letters 'Ba', 'Ta' and 'Na' and liberal letters. Both 'Ba' and 'Ta' are inscribed in their part letter-patterns. 'Na' occupying the final position in the word-pattern, is inscribed in its complete (letter-pattern form) 'Ta' joins its preceeding letter 'Ba' as well as the succeeding letter 'Ta'. Identify these principles for the other words yourself.

The Aspirated Letters :

The aspirated letters follow the same principles as followed by the respective group of the letters from which they are derived i. e. the aspirated letters derived from conservative letters follow conservative principles and the aspirated letters derived from liberal letters follow liberal principles, e. g.

بھگت پڑھ ادھر سپھل

The Vowel ā ا

The vowel ā (ا) is always inscribed after the letter,

Jā جا   bā با

Before pronouncing the letter and the vowel sound together, first pronounce the letter and the vowel symbol separately and then pronounce them simultaneously, e.g.:

b(a) + (a) = bā   ب ا = با

First pronounce 'ba', then 'aa' and then both together (simultaneously) 'bā'.

The method of pronouncing words is similar. First you utter the letter sounds along with their vowel sounds and then pronounce the complete word, e. g.

ب ا ل = بال

The poly-syllables are pronounced as follows :—

p + ā = pā   پ ا = پا

la + k = lak   ل ک = لک

= pālak   = پالک

Read and write :

ناک   کان   ہاتھ

گاجر   ٹماٹر   مالک

Whenever any word starts with the vowel ā, it is inscribed with ~ (mad) sign over ('a') e.g.   ā آ

آپ   آج   آم

Vowel ā (ا) in sentences

Men of breeding never use commanding verbs ending with the vowel ā, e. g.

Jā = جا Lā = لا Khā = کھا

The proper and correct manner is to use vowel 'O' To help you read the following sentences vowel 'O' (ؤ) is used. It is inscribed just after the vowel symbol in the commanding verbs ending with a ( ) e. g.

Jāo = جاؤ Lāo = لاؤ Khāo = کھاؤ

For the time being remember this word-pattern. Now read and write :

بدر آؤ

رتن آؤ

پھاوڑا چلاؤ

کھا دلاؤ

گاجر لگاؤ

ٹماٹر لگاؤ

کام بن گیا

شاباش شاباش

Vowel i (ـِ) is always inscribed below the letter, e. g.

bi = بِ

pi = پِ

First pronounce the letter and the vowel symbol separately and then pronounce them simultaneously, e.g.

b(a) i = bi بِ = ـِ / ب

The method of pronouncing words is similar. First you utter the letter sounds along with their vowel sounds separately and then pronounce the complete word, e.g.

d(a) i n(a) = din دِن = ن ، ـِ ، د

First pronounce 'da', then 'i' then 'na' and then all the three together 'din'.

The poly-syllabled words are pronounced as follow.

gh(a) i = ghi = گھِ = ـِ ، گھ

y(a) a = ya = یا = ا ، یـ

Then putting together we get

= ghiya = گھِیا =

Read and write :

دِن دِل لِکھ

پنسِل کِتاب دِیا

ی ـیـ ī

Vowel ī (ی) is always inscribed after the letter. It has two patterns. One complete, that is inscribed at the end of the word or the syllable and the other, the part pattern which is inscribed between the two letters of a word e.g.

Complete pattern : ī jī kī ی جی کی

Partial pattern : ī khīr rīl ـیـ کھیر ریل

The poly-syllabled words may be pronounced as follows :-

ch ī l(a) = chīl چ ـیـ ل = چیل

d ā = dā د ا = دا

d ī = dī د ی = دی

Then putting together we get :

=dādī = دادی

Read and write :—

کھیر پیپر سلیم

دادی پانی کاپی

In reading the following sentences, the word 'ne' is used. Learn the word-pattern and read the following sentences :—

دادی نے کہا سلیم نے کہا

کھچڑی کھاؤ دادی دادی

گھی ہے اچار ہے کھچڑی گرم ہے

ہری چٹنی ہے پیر کے دن کھیر کھلاتا

ے یے

Vowel e (ے) is always inscribed after the letter. It has two patterns. One complete, that is inscribed at the end of the word or the syllable and the other, the part-pattern which is inscribed between the two letters of a word, e.g.

Complete pattern : e de je — ے دے جے

Partial pattern : e tel jel — یـ تیل جیل

Pronounce these words according to the instruction given on page

b(a) e r(a) = ber — بـ یـ ر بیر

The poly-syllbaled words may be pronounced as follows :

k(a) e = ke — کـ یـ = کیـ

l(a) a = la — لـ ا = لا

Then putting together we get :

= kela — = کیلا

Read and write :—

سے نے سامنے

سیب بیر جیب

When two ā (ا) occur one after the other in a word-pattern, then in place of second a (ء), the symbol Hamza is used, e.g.

jā i ye — جا اِ یے is written

jāi'e — جائیے

by inscribing Hamza (ء) over the syllable.

Read and write :—

جائیے کھائیے گائیے

In Urdu vowel 'ae'(   )is always inscribed after the letter. It has two forms. One complete that is inscribed at the end of the word of the syllable and the other, the part pattern which is inscribed between the two letters of a word, e.g.

Complete pattern: ae jae kae   کئے   جئے   ے

Partial pattern : ae bael mael   میئل   بیئل   یئ

Pronounce these words according to the instruction given on page · 21

m(a) ae l(a) = mael   م یئ ل = میئل

The poly-syllabled words may be prounced as follows:

p(a) ae = pae   پ یئ = پیئ

s(a) a = sa   س ا = سا

Then putting together we get
= paesa   = پیسا

Read and write :   بیئل   میئنا   پییسے

پیئر   میئل   ہئے

سردی آئی   سنترہ چار آنے کا ایک ہے

سنترے آنے لگے   کیلا دس پیسے کا ایک ہے

کیلے ہیں   سیب کیسے ہیں

سیب ہیں   سنترے لیجیے

بیر بھی ہیں   یہ کھائیے وہ کھائیے

u و

In Urdu vowel "ū'(و)is always inscribed over the letters, e.g.

du دُ

ku کُ

First pronounce the letter and the vowel symbol separately and then pronounce them simultaneously, e.g. :

k (a) u = ku کُ = و ک

First pronounce "ka', then 'u' and then both together (simultaneously) 'ku'

Pronounce these words according to the instruction given on page 21

b(a) u na = bun بُن = ن و ب

The poly-syllabled words are pronounce as follows :

b(a) u = bu بُ = و ب

n(a) ā = bunā نا = ا ن

Then putting together we get :

= bunā بُنا =

Read and write :—

کُھرپا گُلاب

دُکان بُلبُل

ū وُ

Vowel ū is always inscribed ū (‚)after the letter, e.g.

kū کُو dū دُو

First pronounce the letter and the vowel symbol separately and then pronounce them simultaneously, e.g.

k(a) ū = kū ک وُ = کُو

First pronounce 'ka', then 'ū' and then both together (simultaneously) 'kū'

Pronounce these words according to the instruction given on page 21

Ph ū l = Phūl پھ وُ ل = پھُول

The poly-syllabled words are pronounced as follows :

p(a) ū = pū پ وُ = پُو

n(a) ī = nī ن ی = نی

Then putting together we get = pūnī = پُونی

Read and write :-

پھُول پھُول جُوئی

دُودھ دھُوپ پلُونی

دھُوپ نِکلی لِکھنے پڑھنے لگے

سکُول آئے بیچ کی چھُٹی ہُوئی

ہاتھ پیر کھُلے وہ کُودا وہ اُچھلا

بُلبُل چہکنے لگی واہ بھئی واہ

o و

Vowel o (و) is always inscribed after the letter, e.g.

ko = کو do = دو

First pronounce the letter and the vowel symbol separately and then pronounce them simultaneously, e.g. :

d(a) o = do د و = دو

First pronounce 'da', then 'o' and then both together (simultaneously) 'do'.

Pronounce these words according to the instruction given on page 21

m(a) o r(a) = mor م و ر = مور

The poly-syllabled words are pronounced as follows :

t(a) o = to ت و = تو

r(a) I = rI ر ی = ری

Then putting together we get :

= torI = توری

Read and write :-

شور مور اوکھلا

روٹی گوبھی کوٹ

When two ā (ا ا) occur one after the other in a word-pattern, then in places of second a (ا), the symbol Hamza (ء) is used, e.g.

جاؤ جا ا و

جاؤ لاؤ کھاؤ

Vowel 'au' (,) is always inscribed after the letter, e.g.

kau = کوٗ   dau = دوٗ

First pronounce the letter and the vowel symbol separately and then pronounce them simultaneously, e.g.

d(a) au r(a) = daur دوٗڑ = ڑ وٗ د

First pronounce 'da', then 'au' and then both together simultaneously. Next pronounce 'ra'

Pronounce these words according to the instruction given on page 21

The poly-syllabled words are pronounced as follows. m(a)| au = mau موٗ = وٗ م

s a m(a) = sam سم = م س

Then putting together we get :

= mausam موٗسم =

Read and write :-

کوٗن   شوٗکت   دوٗڑ

موٗسم   پکوٗڑی   توٗڑلیا

شوٗکت شوٗکت   بگلوں کے جھنڈ دیکھو

اوکھلا آگیا   مُرغابی چکراتی دیکھو

کیا اچھا موٗسم ہے   مچھلی بھی لہراتی دیکھو

جمنا کی موٗجیں دیکھو   اُدھر موٗر بھی ہے

ṅ ں ٘

Vowel ṅ ( ) is always inscribed after the letter. It has two patterns. One complete that is inscribed at the end of the words or the syllable and the other, the part-pattern which is inscribed between the two letters of the word, e.g.

Complete pattern : ṅ maṅ vahaṅ ں ماں وہاں

Partial pattern : ṅ dāṅt hoṅt ٘ دانت ہونٹ

Pronounce these words according to the instruction given on page

r(a) ṅ g(a) = raṅg ر ٘ گ رنگ

First pronounce 'ra', then 'ṅ', then 'ga' and then all together

Tashdid (Strengthening Mark) ّ

In quite a few Urdu words successive consonants occur e.g. 'kutta' has to be inscribed in such a way that the combined (strengthened) sound of two 'ta's can be pronounced. This is done by inscribing a tashdid ( ) mark over the consonant, e.g.

ku ta = kut کُ تہ = کُت

ta a = ta تہ ا = تا

= kutta = کُتّا =

First pronounce 'ku', then 'ta', and then both together 'kut'. Next pronounce 'ta'. Now pronounce both together 'kutta' Note the tashdid mark over 'ta'

Reed and write :

امّی ابّا لڈّو

بِلّی دِلّی رس گُلّے

بدر نے ہنس کر کہا کیسے میلے ہیں

امّی امّی ہم میلا دیکھنے جائیں گے۔ ہونٹ نہ چباؤ

گیند بلّا لیں گے ہونٹ بھی میلے ہیں

آمنہ نے کہا جاؤ مُنھ ہاتھ دھو

میں بِلّی لوں گی تب میلے کے لئے پیسے دوں گی

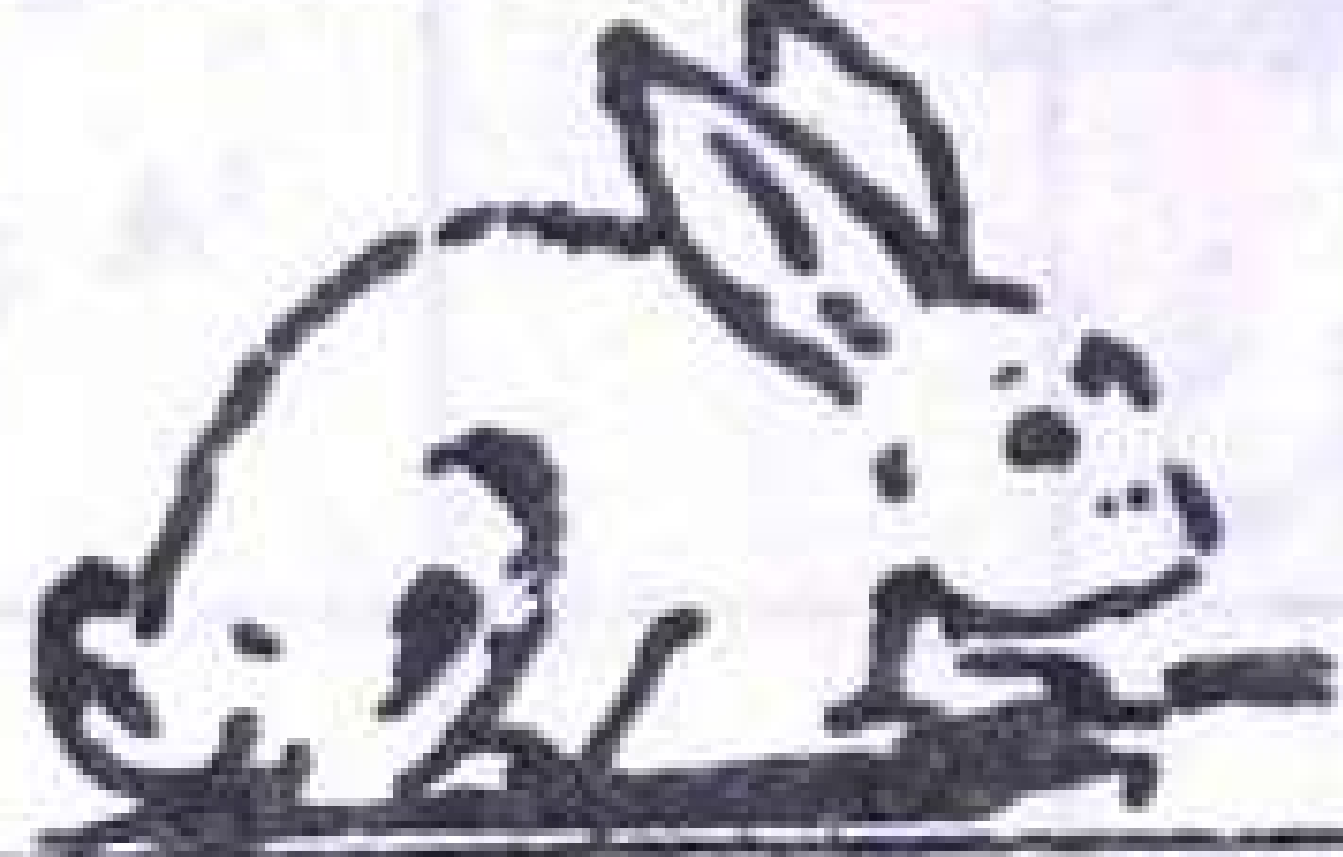
ماں نے کہا آمنہ نے کہا اور میں

بدر کھل کھل ہنستے ہو دادی نے کہا

پر دانت تو دیکھو ہاں تُم ٹھیک ہو

Some Letters

In Urdu, there are letters which have different patterns but similar pronunciation. There are some other letters which have different pronunciations but more or less similar patterns, e.g.

Different patterns but similar pronunciation : ح ہ
ḥa ha

Different pronunciation but similar patterns : ز ر
za ra

Letters with similar pronunciation but different patterns

Word	Pronounced as the first letter in the illustration Word	Partial of the letter	New letter	Known letter
حلوائی		حـ	ح Ḥ	ہ
خرگوش		خـ	خ KH	
حارِث		ثـ	ث S	س
صابُن		صـ	ص Ṣ	
نبض		ضـ	ض Ẓ	

*Pronounced as the last letter in the illustration-word.

طبلہ			ط T.	ت
ظہور			ظ Z..	
عینک		ع	ع 'A	ا
غلط		غ	غ GH	

ش ح خ ص ض ط ظ ع غ

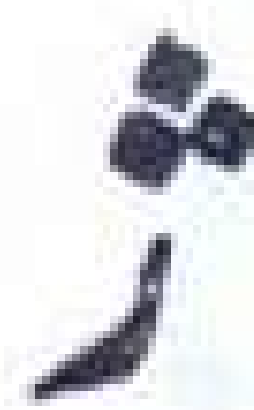
شـ حـ خـ صـ ضـ عـ غـ

The method of writing these letters is the same as described on pages. ١٧ & ١٨

are an exception to the rules. They are always inscribed in their complete letter pattern like conservative group of letters. Though they join both the preceeding and the succeeding letter like the liberal group of letters.

maẓlūm مظلوم maṭlab مطلب

Practice in the rest o f t l .

ث	حارث	ثبوت
ح	محمد	مُحمّد
خ	خُدا	خاص
ص	صابن	صبح
ض	نبض	ضرورت
ط	طبلہ	خط
ظ	ظُلم	نظم
ع	عینک	عام
غ	باغ	غم

ہم بُدھا پارک پہونچے

بُدھا پارک کیا ہے

یوں سمجھو مخمل بچھا ہے

جدھر نظر ڈالو

طرح طرح کے پھول نظر آتے ہیں

پارک ہے

عام اور خاص سب لوگ آتے ہیں

Letters in the similar patterns but different pronunciation

Word	Pronounced as the first letter in the illustration word	Partial of the letter	New letter letter	Known letters
ذاکر			ذ Za	د da
زمین			ز Za	ر ra
اژدھا			ژ Zh	
فقیر		فـ	ف Ph	
قلم		قـ	ق Q	

ذ ز ژ ف ق

فـ قـ

The principle of writing these letters is the same as given on the pages

* As the sound of the second letter in the illustration.

Practice in writing of the rest of the letters

ذ　　ذاکر　　ذات

ز　　پیاز　　سبزی

ژ　　اژدھا　　مژگان

ء　　فائدہ　　عائشہ

ف　　فقیر　　سفید

ق　　قلم　　قمیض

زمین تیار کرو　　جب سبزی تیار ہو جائے

سبزی اُگاؤ　　بازار لے جاؤ

چقندر بوؤ　　فاروق نے کہا

پیاز لگاؤ　　ضرور ضرور

Prayer

حمد

گاتے ہیں ہم تیری بڑائی

تُو نے بنائی ساری خُدائی

ہر ہر چیز بنائی تُو نے

دُنیا خوب سجائی تُو نے

تاروں کو چمکایا تُو نے

روشن چاند بنایا تُو نے

تُو دنیا کا دُنیا تیری

تیری ساری شان ہے تیری

KEY

Page 10

sab	rab	ab
bas	das	ras

ras hae
ras do
ab do
bas hae

Page 12

badan	chaman	baṭan
nahar	amar	badar

voh chaman hae
voh nahar hae
badar chaman meṅ tahal
voh matar hae
matar do

Page 12

bartan	malmal	parval
shaljam	lahsan	adrak
	parval haeṅ	shaljam haeṅ
	adrak hae	lahsan hae

barkat parval do
adrak do
lahsan do

Page 16

laṭh	chhaṛ	ghar
kharal	bhagat	dhanak

yeh ghar hae
bhagat kā ghar hae
khat khat kar

bhagat yeh haeṅ badar
ghar meṅ kharal hae
chhaṛ hae
ghan hae
phal haeṅ
badar ko phal do

Page 17

adrak bartan gardan

Page 18

ganpat chaman baṭan
saphal idhar paṛh bhagat

Page 19

hāth kān nāk
pālak ṭamāṭar gājar
ām āj āp

Page 20

badar ā'o
ratan ā'o
phāvṛā chalā'o
khād lā'o
gājar lagā'o
ṭamāṭar lagā'o
kām ban gayā
shābāsh shābāsh

Page 21

likh dil din
diyā kitāb pencil

Page 22

Salīm pīr khīr
kapī pānī dādī

salīm ne kahā
dādī dādī
khichṛī garam hae
pīr ke din khīr khilānā

dādī ne kahā
khichṛī khā'o
ghī hae achār hae
harī chatanī hae

Page 23

sāmne ne se
jeb ber seb
gāi'e khāi'e jāi'e

Page 24

paese maenā bael
hae mael paer

santrā chār āne kā ek hae
kelā das paese kā ek hae
seb kaese haen
santre līji'e
yeh khāi'e voh khāī'e

sardī a'ī
santare āne lage
kele haeṅ
seb haeṅ
ber bhī haeṅ

Page 25

gulāb khurpā kurtā
bulbul dukān guṛ

Page 26

jū'ī phūl bhūl
pūnī dhūp dūdh

likhne parhne lage
bīch kī chhuṭṭī hu'ī
voh kūda voh uchhlā
vāh bha'i vāh

dhūp niklī
sakūl ā'e
hāth paer khule
bulbul chehakne lagī

Page 27

okhla	mor	shor
kot	gobhi	roti
khā'o	lā'o	jā'o

Page 28

Dauṛ	Shaukat	Kaun
Tauliya	Pakauṛī	Mausam

Baglon ke jhund dekho
Murghābī chakrātī dekho
Machhlī bhī lehrātī dekho
Udhar mor bhī hae

Shaukat Shaukat
Okhla ā gayā
Kyā achhā mausam hae
Jamnā kī maujen dekho

Page 30

laddū	abba	ammi
rasgulle	dilli	billi

kaese maele haen
hont na chabā'o
Hont bhi maele haen
jā'o mūnh hāth dho'o
tab mele ke liye paese dūngi
āmina ne kaha aur maen
dadi ne kahā
hāṅ tum thik ho

badar ne haṅs kar kaha
ammi ammi ham mela dekhne jā'enge
gend balla lenge
āmina ne kaha
maen billi lūngi
māṅ ne kahā
badar khil khil hanste ho
par dānt to dekho

Page 33

sabūt	ḥāriṣ
muḥammad	hamd
khās	khudā
subah	ṣabun
zarūrat	nabẓ
khat	ṭabla
nazm	zulm
jām	Jaenak
gham	bāgh

ham buddhā pārk pahunche
buddhā pārk kyā hae
yūṅ samjho makhmal bichhā hae
jidhar nazar dalo
ṭaraḥ taraḥ ke phūl nazar āte hae
pārk sunder hae
'ām aur khaṣ sab log āte haen

Page 35

zāt
sabzī
mizhgan
āesha
sufaed
qamīz

zākir
piyāz
azhdha
fāeda
faqir
ẓalam-

jab sabzī tayyār ho jā'e
bāzār le jā'o
fārūq ne kahā
zarūr zarūr

zamīn tayyār karo
sabzi ugā'o
chuqandar bo'o
piyāz lagā'o

Page 36

ḥamd

gāte haeṅ ham terī baṛā'i
har chīz banā'i tu ne
tārun ko chamkāyā tū ne

tū ne banāī sārī khudāī
dunyā khūb sajā'i tū ne
raushan chāṅd banāyā tū ne

tū duniyā kā duniyā terī
naeyyar sārī shān hae terī

ب ج د س ک ل

۱ ۲ ۳ ۴ ۵ ۶ ۷ ۸ ۹ ۰

کھے کھڑی چھوٹی بھرا پھول ٹھیں ہے نھیں

ھے ھے ڈھ ڈھ دھ شھ نھ ٹھ یھ شھ نھ

ایک بابت جاڑا خط درشن سچ سردی

صِحت ضرورت طالب عِلم غم فائدہ قلم

ککڑی گجرا لُغت لِفافہ لُطف لفظ مطلب

معقول مرہم نعمت نقل نصیحتیں ہزار ہفتہ

عُمریں بیتیں صدیاں گُذریں
ہے وہی اب تک عقل کا بچپن

پھول کھلے ہیں گلشن گلشن
لیکن اپنا اپنا دامن

URDU ENGLISH ALPHABETS

In Urdu there are 35 alphabets. Fourteen letters more are formed by adding two-eyed marks to make them aspirated. Thus the total number of letters comes to forty-nine. In English there are only 26 letters. Some diacritical marks are used in the roman letters to make them correspond to the Urdu letters. To begin with, we have selected only 21 letters for you to learn. After this the aspirated letters are introduced so that you may learn to read and write Urdu with less number of letters. In the end the remaining 14 Arabic and Persian letters are introduced.